10 PAGES-LAST EDITION

FRIDAY APRIL 19 1907 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR

The man who ought to have been your

for you-watching the want ads.

employer years ago is still looking

THIRD M'WHIRTER **COMES TO TOWN**

Gordon Hurries From South Africa to Assist His Brothers In Salt Lake.

THAT LETTER TO HOME CITY.

As Usual Fake Sentence is Interpolated by the "American" Organ to Gain Point.

Ayrshire Post Contains no Reference to Assistant Rendered by Friends as Alleged Brazenly This Morning.

The McWhirter brothers, late of Scotland, and more recently of Salt Lake, are now three in number. The latest addition is Gordon McWhirter, who journeyed all the way from South Africa to help his two brothers out of trouble when he read of their unfortunate encounter with two fake policemen and a chief of real police in the city of Salt Lake.

Gordon is now with Alexander and William in their Salt Lake business and he brings with him a considerable supply of capital from Africa, which the brothers plan to use in re-establishing themselves on a larger basis, or expanding the present start.

"I don't think I could have stood it," declared Gordon this morning, "to have \$8,000 taken away from me by men wearing the badges of police officers, pretending to be operating in the name of the law, and then go to the police station to get this money back, only to find that the chief paid no atonly to find that the enter paid no at-tention to the recital of my story that these men had showed the insignia of police officers, and taken this money in the name of the law, and furthermore that knowing these facts he could let the man who had used the insignia of his department come into his private office, talk with him, and then let him could be a way after bringing back 10 per go his way, after bringing back 10 per cent of the money taken, to get my brothers out of town.

AS M'WHIRTER THIRD SEES IT. "I don't know about your Yankee laws, but I think the worst thing that could be brought against Chief Sheets is his conduct in defending, or rather totally failing to defend, the hohnor of totally failing to defend, the hohnor of his department by allowing its insignia to be used by robbers without a protest. And protest there was in plenty, for one of my brothers asked at the desk for their money, that they thought would be brought there by the policeman who robbed them of it, and one of them told the chief personally, an hour before the fake policeman, Bell, showed up with the other brother, that this money, was taken from them by men. money was token from them by men claiming to be solicemen, and that one of these fake policemen was at that very time out in the city with my brother."

STILL ANOTHER SAMPLE.

The McWhirter family had for their ideration today another sample of the kind of defense being put up Chief Sheets by his friends and allie Chief Sheets by his friends and allies in crime, with their newspaper defender. Their policy from the start has been to grossly misstate the clear facts of the testimony, to leave unnoticed many facts which are well established, and if given in their clearly intended import, would deprive the Sheets defense of the bottom its explainers attempt to establish for it. establish for it.

AND THE ECHO ANSWERS

Said Alexander this morning: "Why don't the Tribune print again the 'manly statement' of Chief Sheets, he made right after the occurrence, and that is now clearly established as 4 mess of lies? Why do they persistently attack me? Here I came on my way to the coast: I had no friends here, and no affiliates. They now declare that this bakery was established by friends of mine and backers, insimuating political backers. Well, they can easily find out the facts. My brother and I half starved ourselves to save our little mite of capital recovered our little mite of capital recovered after the fake policemen had robbed us. We had \$9°0 of this \$1,000 left, when we started here, and we sunk of that into fixtures, leaving us 50 when our doors opened for ness. McCornick & Co. are our business. McCornick & Co. are our backers, and my books are all open to inspection. Since then we have paid all our bills, and we are in a osition to continue to pay them, but every cent has come in through the sales from the bakery, and the day look will show this. Why should the Tribune be hounding me with mis-statements, and false charges, instead of doing something to help the city to grow better and get rid of the thieves that prospered here on the business of fleecing tourists?"

JUST A FEW POINTS.

"And the Tribune might remember another thing. The ordinary 'sucker' is a card man, willing to go against a card game. We did not go to the Antier reoming house to play cards. We were accosted on the street by a man of pleasant abnearance, who wanted to help us see his city, or rather the city where his friend, Col, Rice, owned an automobile in which he would be pleased to take us for a ride. We refused him several times, and only accepted out of a desire not to be discourteous to a well meaning citizen of the city. The poker same was sprung while we were waiting for the 'colonel,' and in agreeing to sit in it, no attempt was made to play, but only to hold the 'steerer's' hand, neither of us knowing the least thing about cards. 'And the Tribune might remember knowing the least thing about cards. That is somewhat different from a case of an attempt to win at cards. case of an attempt to win at cards, and then squeeling because unsuccessful. The big bulk of our money was taken by fake policemon, whom we trusted because of their hadres for in Scotland, the first thing our police did on raiding a gambling room, was to search all the mon caught there, and take the property thus secured to the station, where it was returned."

THAT INTERPOLATION. The most recent phase of the McWhirter story is the reproduction this
tooming by the Tribune of a letter from
Alexander McWhiter to his home paper,
but to make its point it characteristionly interpolates a septence into the
text making the Scotland paper authorfry for the statement that the McWhirfers were "assisted by friends in getting into business." There is not one
word in the Scotland paper, the Ayrshire Post, a copy of which is before

the present writer, to justify this cold blooded perversion to accomplish a point. The full text of the letter home, with the Scotland paper's comment is given below, following the Tribune's alleged quotation with comment as fol-

lows:

"The McWhirters have now commenced business with the kind assistance of friends,' says the paper. It would be interesting to know, in the light of the peculiar conditions and facts, who the kind friends' are.

"But if Alex and Willie know nothing of cards, as they say, they know the political value of their story. Who told them of that value? What was the compensation for its political effect? The Scottish twain should divulge the whole plot."

LETTER FROM HOME.

The letter home, is printed in the Ayrshire Post, under the headlines, "Maybole Men Robbed in America. "Maybole Men Robbed In America. Condemnation of Yankee Police," and

When Mr. Alexander McWhirter left

is as follows:

"When Mr. Alexander McWhirter left Maybole, some three months ago, being a prominent member of that community and an ex-town councillor, we gave a short sketch of his career, under his portrait. We little thought that in so short a space of time we would have to report a fhisfortune, which would have crushed most people completely. Alexander McWhirter and his brother were on their way to San Francisco to open a restaurant and bakery business. In passing through Sait Lake City, the brothers were lured to a room to meet 'Col. Rice.' There, 'police officers,' wearing official badges, rushed into the room full of people, arrested them all, and searched them all, taking from the McWhirters \$3,200 in name of the law, ostensibly to carry to the police station to deposit in their favor. One of the mock policemen actually took one of the McWhirters into the presence of Chief Constable Sheets, pointing to the face that there were either convivance. the McWhirters into the presence of Chief Constable Sheets, pointing to the fact that there were either connivance between the actual police or a most alarming slackness. However, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter from Mr. Alexander McWhirter to a friend in Maybole, the police have had to pay dearly for their—to put it mildly—laxity in doing their duty; his description of Salt Lake City will be read with interest too:

COLD BLOODED AFFAIR

'As you will gather from the story, It was a cold blooded affair, and we got absolutely no assistance from the police; in fact, they protected the robbers and did their best to hush up the matter, doubtless receiving a share of the plunder—a common occurrence in America. This would seem to denote a rotten state of municipal government and a pretty lawless community, a state of affairs that applies to most of American cities, but not so much to Utah as some I know. For the first time in the history of Utah, the Mormons-last November lost control of the city administration, and the Americans (or gentiles) came into power.

"GRAFTERS THEY CALL THEM." it was a cold blooded affair, and we got

"GRAFTERS THEY CALL THEM." "The result has been to fill the city public offices with men who will stoop to any dishonorable act for gain—Grafters they call them in this country. The Mormons, on the other hand, hold the county and state offices, amongst which is the sheriff's departhand, hold the county and state offices, amongst which is the sheriff's department, and it is due to the Mormons and the sheriff's office in particular, that our case was taken up, a reward of \$500 being offered for the capture of any of the gang who robbed us. The chief of police was arrestel and tried for compounding a felony, concealing knowledge of a crime from a magistrate, and harboring and protecting criminals. One of the robbers was captured several miles away. The affair, coming just prior to the November election, caused a great sensation. The Americans who were running for office gave it out that we were a couple of detectives from Scotland Yard, hired by the Mormons to bring disrepute upon the American administration of the city (!!), and for several days all the newspapers brought out special editions. The election resulted in the complete defeat of the Americans, not one of their nominees gaining office, and the result is attributed to the strong light our case cast upon the police department. amongst which is the sheriff's depart

case cast upon the police depart-

PRAISE FOR SALT LAKE.

"There are hundreds of Scotch people here, all of whom, in common with the vast majority of the population of Salt Lake City, extend to us the hand of goodwill and sympathy. The city is beautifully situated in a valley surrounded by the mighty Wasatch mountains, some of whose peaks are continually covered with snow. The air is dry and bracing, entirely free of the dampness pecultar to Scotland. I write this in November, but so far no sign of winter has yet appeared. The city itself is one of the prettlest in the States, fine spacious streats, thickly planted with huge poplars, the broad, clear, stream of water flowing down past the curb on each side of every business street; the general appearance of prosperity that mag-PRAISE FOR SALT LAKE. on each side of every business atreet; the general appearance of prosperity shown by the inhabitants; that magnificent structure, the temple, taking over 40 years to build; the tabernacle with its great organ and wonderful acoustic properties; the many fine schools and colleges; the unique Salt Palace; and, most wonderful of all, the Great Salt lake, combine to make Salt Lake City one of the most attractive and interesting places in America. Later, I hope to send you a few lotters containing my impression of America. Meanwhile, we are busy getting ready to begin business by getting ready to begin business Dec. 1."

PLAN TO CONSOLIDATE METAL TRADES OF COUNTRY.

Chicago, April 19.—A plan by which the metal trades of the United States may act as a unit and if need be call sympathetic strikes extending over the whole country is suggested by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Who vesterday issued a call to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who in turn called a conference of the officials of the Metal Workers unjou of Chicago. The object of the plan is to have all the contracts made with the employers begin and terminate at the same time all over the country, so that in making new agreements the unions in this brance of industry can have the full power of their entire national strength to enforce their demands.

There are hundreds of thousands of men engaged in these trades and the power whom their organizations will have under the new scheme is enormous. The plan was originated by Gompers, and is being passed out by him to the leaders of the iceal federations of labor, which are affiliated with the national body. These will take the same action as that taken by the Chicago federation.

Within a few days the movement will have spread all over the ceuntry and the isbor leaders will begin working out the Getails which shall make the system effective. Members of the lead bodies favor the idea and will give it hearty support.

THE MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE.

New York, April 19.—Prof. C. B. Berkey of the department of geology at Columbia, says that the earthquake conditions prevailing in Mexico are exactly similar to those which prevailed in San Francisco a year age. Mexico is a comparatively new region according to Prof. Berkey, where the process of mountain formation is still going on, causing earthquakes, Prof. Berkey continues.

Berkey continues:
"I cannot connect the present dis-turbances with any particular vol-eanic eruption, aithough there are in Mexico now four active volcanoes. There is not, however, any necessary connection between these volcanoes

"Judge Did Not Bow His Head in Shame."

Scathing Editorial Arraignment by the Portland Oregonian, Which Asserts That the Law is Being Brought Into Contempt by "Such Pronounced Perversion of Justice" as Was Exemplified in the Sheets Case of Recent Date.

conceded to be one of the strongest papers editorially in the west, and, possibly, ranking among the five leading editorial papers of the country, on Monday printed a scathing leader on the latest phase of the Sheets case. It is reproduced in full as an indication of how Salt Lake's unenviable police scandal is regarded outside of the state: Under the heading of "Bring-

ing The Law Into Contempt," the Ore-

gonian says: It is not surprising that men have It is not surprising that men have contempt for courts or contempt for law when judicial procedure results in such pronounced perversion of justice as was recorded in two cases in Saturday's dispatches. Whether the fault be in the law or in its administration makes little difference in the opinion people are bound to entertain for a judicial system through which guilty men obtain protection. When a judge possessed of ordinary intelligence and an ordinary sense of justice finds himself under the necessity of entering an self under the necessity of entering an order that notoriously violates common sense, it is amazing that he does not resign his seat upon the bench and devote his energies to revision of laws which compel him to be party to transactions that disgrace American jurisprudence.

THE FACTS SET FORTH.

In Salt Lake City some time ago two In Sait Lake City some time ago two Scotchmen were fleeced out of \$10,000 by a gang of bunco men who operated in a lodging house where the strangers were staying. The men appealed to the police and were advised to "get out of town." This they did but immediately changed their minds and refurned demanding that the police help. turned, demanding that the police help them bring the bunco men to justice. Failing in all efforts, they proceeded against the police department, charging the chief of police, the chief of detectives, an attorney and six gamblers with consulting to operate bunce games. with conspiring to operate bunco games with conspiring to operate bunco games under police protection. The men were bound over by the justice court, but, when the case came up for hearing in the district court, the judge held that "the information really charged the chief of police with a felony, but that, as the lower court had bound the defendant over merely for the conspiracy—a misdemeanor—the information would have to be dismissed." And, so

The Portland Oregonian, for years conceded to be one of the strongest papers editorially in the west, and possibly, ranking among the five leading editorial papers of the country, on dicted upon the first charge they must

NO MINCING HERE.

Here was a scandalous miscarriage of fustice. Men in important positions of public trust, employed by the people to profect the peole, were charged with to profect the peole, were charged with conspiring with criminals to plunder the people—a crime against person, property and public policy—and yet, upon hair-splitting technicality, they were turned loose without any consideration whatever of the merits of the case.

COMPARED TO RUEF CASE.

In the same day's dispatches was presented the account of the decision of a California court in contempt proceedings growing out of the Ruef trial. About a month ago Judge Dunne was hearing the sworn statement of Coroner Walsh that he had been unable to find and arrest Ruef, who was a fugitive from justice. Atty. Shortridge objected to a certain question, the judge ruled against him, but he persisted in objecting. After ruling against him several times, the judge told him to sit down, having been heard once on that point, but Shortridge defied the court and refused to be silent or be seated. He was thereupon adjudged guilty of contempt and sentenced to 24 hours in jall. He took habeas corpus proceedings to the supreme court, and in that tribunal the court turned Shortridge loose because Judge Dunne, as respondent in the habeas corpus proceedings, did not set forth the fact that at the moment he declared Shortridge guilty of contempt and the floor from the section of the suprement of the section of the sections of the section moment he declared Shortridge contempt Ruef was a fugitive from

PARALLEL ABSURDITIES.

For unqualified absurdity the California decision even surpasses that handed down by the Sait Lake tribuna. In the name of common sense, what difference did it make whether Ruef was a fugitive or not? The court had heard the objection made by Shortridge, ruled upon it, iold him repeatedly to sit down, and he had refused. If any man was ever guilty of contempt of court, he was. The question for the appellate court was not whether Ruef was a fugitive, but whether Shortridge had defied the court. Under the supreme court's ruling, it will be necessary for

a judge to go out and ascertain whether a criminal is a fugitive or not before it can safely adjudge an attorney guilty of contempt for interfering with orderly court procedure. The supreme court's decision did not go to the merits of the question. Judge Dunne set forth the conduct for which he adjudged Shortridge in contempt, but because he falled to allege that Ruef was a fugitive from justice the real question of contempt remains undecided. The supreme court saw a will-o-the-wisp off some place in the dismal darkness of legal bogs and went chasing after it instead of following the plan path to the question whether Shortridge was guilty.

LAW A MOCKERY.

LAW A MOCKERY.

Possibly the decisions of the courts in both the Sait Lake and the Sain Francisco cases were in accordance with some fine-spun distinction of legal requirement which makes the administration of law a mockery, a delusion and a snare. It is not for a layman to say that the courts can find no precedent or legal justification for such preposterous termination of serious litigation. But it is proper for any American citizen to suggest that judges should decline to sacrifice their intellectual integrity for the few thousand dollars a year received in the form of salary. If laws are so absurd and illogical as these decisions would indicate, judges should refuse to be the agencies through which such tegal monstrosities continue to exist, and should get off the bench and join in an effort to bring law into harmony with reason and common sense.

Humiliating in the extreme is the Humiliating in the extreme is the position American jurisprudence occupies in the view of that nation from which we inherited the common law we have attempted to improve by statute. Such cases as those at Salt Lake and San Francisco and the Thaw trial in New York, bring us into contempt among econic upon whose its

HUMILIATING IN EXTREME

trial in New York, bring us into contempt among people upon whose judicial systems we claim to have improved. From London comes the declaration that American prestige has suffered severely, and that the dailying procedure in the Thaw case is a "signal proof of the utter inefficiency of American statesmanship to evolve practical legal system." When a London paper asserts that "Law, dignity, common sense and order, all have been wanting" the people of this country must admit the truth of the charge, but will look in vain for reform at the hands of the courts.

ternational law in Norrhwestern university. Chicago, and Everett P. Wheeler, on the question "Would immunity from capture during war of non-offending private property on the high seas be in the interest of civilization?"

In the general discussion which followed. Samuel J. Barrows of Boston and other speakers took the position that some agreement on this question should be reached at the next conference at The Hague.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION INDIGNANT AT PRESIDENT.

New York, April 19.—The executive committee of the Central Federation union, acting under authority conferred by the members of the organization, sent a lengthy letter to President Roosevell last night expressing indignation at his recent action in declaring Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone undesirable citizens and requesting him undesirable citizens and requesting him to retract the statement.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN CHINA GROWING WORSE

Shanghai, April 19 .- The following are extracts from the reports just received of the conditions in four of the famine

Yaowan—The famine is growing vorse. Children in great numbers are

dying.
Suchies—Almost out of supplies. Need large amounts immediately to continue the relief commenced.

the relief commenced.

Sing Klang Pu—Many dying. Must decrease relief work unless larger shipments of supplis are received.

Luklawetz—The whole country is in the deepest distress. Refugees who went south hoping to find relief are returning empty handed. There are processions of people with wheelbarrows, transporting their doors, tables, beds and cupboards to market, to be sold for almost nothing. Hundreds of men and women are seen in the fields, scratching out roots and scanty blades of grass. Hundreds of trees have been stripped Hundreds of trees have been stripped of their barks from the roots to the tips of the highest branches, for use as feed. The majority of the population are living on wild roots, etc., which is causing disease

VON BUELOW MAY RETIRE.

Cologne, April 19.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeltung, the retirement from public life of Chancellor Prince von Buelow is liminent. It will be purely on the ground of Ill-health. He is almost 58 years old and the recent campaign for the election of members of the new reichstag is said to have told on his strength severely. Although he has defined the government's policy since the reichstag reconvened, he has not shown his former strength and vigor.

PERISHED IN HOTEL FIRE. Elmira, N. Y., April 19.—The Hotel Campbell in Athens, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. Elam Kendall, a cripple, lest his life. The fire started near the stairway and cut off all means of escape, and the guests were forced to jump from windows. Several were injured. The origin of the fire is not known.

A RUSSIAN CONSPIRATOR.

Chief of Detectives Hid Bombs and Then Discovered Plots.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—M. Ponomarieff, chief of the government detectives, attached to the lower house of parliament, is threatened with dizmissal owing to revelations made at Vlina during the trial of military officers and others charged with conspiring to import arms from Germany, the discovery of which caused M. Ponomarieff's promotion. The court acquitted the accused on the ground that the conspiracy was really an invention of Ponomarieff. Evidence taken showed that Ponomarief planned the hiding of arms, ammunition and bombs purchased abroad, in prearranged spots, notably in the stable of Col. Miasoyedoff, one of the accused officers. officers.

Ponomarieff's main work in connection with parliament was to furnish confidential reports of the doings of the deputies, and it is understood that his highly colored accounts caused much of the friction between Premier Stolypia and the

WILDING DEFEATS RHODES.

London, April 19.—A. F. Wilding today beat D. P. Rhodes of Easton in the semi-finals of the covered courts lawn tennis championship games. The score was 6-3. 6-3. 6-3. Rhodes won the first game, lost the second and never again held the lead. Wilding played brilliantly, his low volleys completely puzzling the American.

ILO'LO, CAPITAL OF PANAY, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Manifa. April 19.—The town of Hollowas totally destroyed by fire this morning and 2,000 people rendered homeless. The flames are still raging, and fanned by a heavy wind which sweeps the city. The fire has passed beyond control of the civil and military authorities. The damage has not been estimated. Only meager reports have so far been received here, as telegraphic communication is affected.

Hollo is the capital of the island of Panay, located on the east coast. The port, which is the second important one in the Philippines next to Manila, is the center of the sugar export trade.

EARTHQUAKE IN LUZON.

Manila, April 19.—Reports have been received from south Luzon of a severe earthquake in the town of Nueva Caceres, capital of the province of Aribos Camarines and also at Tayabas, in the province of Tabayas, in northern Lucza. The destruction of buildings is reported, but so far there is no mention of any loss of life. It is feared that communication by wire has been affected. A trembler was experienced at Manila with intermittent shocks for three hars this morning. Three of the shocks were severe, but the majority of the others were scarcely perceptible.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

(Special to the "News,")

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Postmas-ters appointed: Idaho—Marysville, Fre-mont county, Alma H. Hale vice M. F. Hendricks, resigned. Wyoming—Altamont, Uinta county, Les-lle E. McClelland vice F. T. Graham, re-signed.

signed.

A postoffice has been established at Aberdeen, Bingham county, Idaho, Mahlon L. Haines, postmaster.

The postoffice at Highland, Boise county, Idaho, has been ordered discontinued after April 39.

The name of the postoffice at Croton, Crook county, Wyoming, has been changed to Echeta, and mwed five and a half miles southeast of the present location, with Annie Tubbs as postmaster.

PROTESTS HER INNOCENCE.

Mrs. Smalley Says Her Husband Threw Himself Out of Window.

for the immunity of neutral commerce from the beligerent interference in time of war."

Rear Admiral Stockton, of the U. S. navy, resented what he termed a "charge of piracy," made by Everett P. Wheeler of New York, who in an address, criticised the conduct of American naval officers in capturing a shiplead of non-combatants in the siege of Santiago during the Spanish-American war. The admiral made a strong defense of his brother officers.

Papers were read by Admirai Stockton, Charles C. Hyde, professor of interference in time of war."

Chicago, April it.—Mrs. Jeacph Smalley, who was arrested yesterday charged with causing the death of her husband, a blind news man by pushing him out of a third story window, made a statement teday in which she denied the charge. She insists that her husband forced himself out of the window while temporarily insane, and that she deal did in her power to restrain him. She said that the people who said that she pushed him through the window could not see all that went on in the room. She further declared that they lived happily together except during his periods of metancholia, and there was no reason why she should try to kill him.

IDAHO LAND FRAUD INVESTIGATION

No Connection Between it and Case of Moyer et al. Says Judge Burch.

RUICK'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Special Asst. Atty. Gen. Says It's Wrong to Draw Any Conclusions Against Senator Borah.

Department of Justice's Policy is to Hew to the Line and to Take No Part in Politics.

Denver, April 19 .- Judge M. C. Burch, special assistant United States attorney general, who has just returned from Boise, Ida, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today denied that there is any connection between the land frauds investigation in Idaho and the prosecution of the Western Federation of Miners on the charge of complicity in the assazsination of former Gov. Frank Steunenberg of Idaho.

"Sensational reports going the rounds of the western newspapers concerning the Idaho conditions should be very largely discounted," said Judge Burch. "The timber lands investigations in that state are not new. For nearly four years these investigations have been go-

"The timber lands investigations in that state are not new. For nearly four years these investigations have been going on in northern Idaho, and I was instrumental in sending both a special attorney and a special examiner of the department of justice there at the start. It requires some time to pry off the lid which ordinarily covers such transactions and such was the case there, but nearly a year ago some of the guilty parties were indicted and convicted. In southern Idaho the alleged frauds were much more recent and the officers of the departments of justice and of the interior have neither urged forward nor retarded their operations by reason of the pending offenses alleged against the three officials of the Miners' federation in that state, and statements to such effect are without foundation.

"The visit of Dist. Atty. Ruick to Washington is a mere ordinary occurrence, it being the custom to call district attorneys there for report and consultation with department officials concerning affairs in their districts, especially when any litigation is on calculated to call for unusual assistance or outlay of more than ordinary funds. The attorney general is always in control of any case, either civil or criminal, and would not think of overruling the action of a grand jury review of its action between indictment and the trial of the parties indicted, nor to forestall a proper inquiry into the probable guilt or innocence of parties accused and not yet indicted. The courts are so entirely above and beyond the reach of the finling to federal grand juries as to their dignity or power, to intimate, as has been done, that there is any necessity to go to Washington and explain what they have or have not done in obedience to the call or request of any executive president they have or have not done in obedi-ence to the call or request of any

they have or have not done in obedicace to the call or request of any
executive officer from the president
down. Only Congress has the right
to inquire into their conduct and then
only by reason of formal charge preferred and by impeachment proceedings. I know personally that no such
call has been made on Judge Beatty.
"It is equally unfair to draw any conclusions on the other hand against
Senator Borah. It was commonly understood he was in the Steunenberg
murder case as special attorney for the
prosecution before he was elected to
the senate. It is, I think, conceded he
has "ted in a general way in his capacity as attorney for the Barber Lumber company, which company is atleged, in connection with others, to
have been engaged in illegally obtaining lumber lands near Boise. But that
does not presuppose, nor is it in itself
the slightest evidence, he had any part does not presuppose, nor is it in itself the slightest evidence, he had any part n procuring lands or conspiring to do It has been, to my knowledge, and I

have every reason to believe, it will be the policy of the department of justice in Idaho to new straight to the line and the policy of the department of justice in Idaho to kew straight to the line and to keep its administration there absolutely free from entanglement either with the prosecution or defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and to avoid any possible interference in any manner by political influence on one side or a disposition to aid the accused men on the other, and if the subject is even considered by the attorney-general or other executive officials. I am satisfied it will be strictly along the line of how best to punish the offenders of the federal laws and recover lands wrongfully obtained from the government, and not in any wise while doing so to eugage in the trial of the alleged offenders against the state of Idaho."

GOVERNMENT BEGINS SUIT.

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Boise, Idaho, April 19.—The government yesterday filed suit in the United States circuit court here to set askie 215 patients involving 40.000 acres of timber land in Boise county against the Barber Lumber company. The property is worth over a million dollars.

Fraud is alleged in securing title to the lands, Government special agents have been conducting an investigation for nearly a year. The first result of their work was the recent finding of several indictments by the federal grand jury. grand jury.

PRESIDENT WRESTLING WITH PUBLICITY PROBLEM.

Chicago. April 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says.

President Roosevelt is studying over a new departure in politics which, whether it is carried out to any practical result or not is certain to excite widespread discussion among public men the country over.

The agitation for publicity of campaign expenses and the various laws in the different states for the official primary elections has caused the president to question in his own mind whether it may not be possible to devise a scheme by which the government may assume the responsibility, not only for the actual expense of the election, as at present, but for the legitimate campaign expenses of the regular nominees.

His idea is not formulated, he has no detailed scheme in view, he is fully aware of the complexity of the subject and he sees in advance the manifold objections that will be made to it. Nevertheless, he helleves the idea is worth consideration, and it is receiving his earnest attention at the present time.

BOND ELECTION DUE TOMORROW

People Will Have Opportunity to Deci e Whether They Approve rlan.

LIST OF POLLING PLACES.

Board Issues Final Instruction How to Vote to Those Interested in Se-

curing New Schools, Tomorrow an election will be held on

the proposition to further bond Salt Lake City for \$250,000 in school bonds, for the building of new school houses. James T. Hammond of the board of education declared today that facts about school attendance had been dishonestly handled in a paper this morning, in an effort to show that there was room enough in the schools at

present to take care of the children. "The present enrollment" he said, "is 15,524, and the average daily attendance is 13,124, which facts the writer in question knew when he wrote this morning that the average attendance is only 12,000, a percentage which held true away back in 1892, but has not held true in recent years.

"The board of education does not want to press this bond matter, beyond putting the facts before the peo-ple, but we are confronted with an an-nual increase of 1,500 school children, with a possible increase in buildings of only enough to care for 500, so that for several years we have been run-ning behind, and this has served to or create a state of congestion. Even if it were true that there was sufficient room now, the building fund is anticipated for two years in completing buildings already under construction, so that in 1909 when the first relief may be looked for from that source, there will be a surplus of 2,500 construction of the constructi inprovided for, even if there were none

Clerk Judd of the board of education has given out the following structions to voters, issued by

board

"If you desire to vote in favor of the bonds, erase the word 'No' and place your ballot in envelope and deposit in box. "If you desire to vote against the bonds, crase the word Yes' and place your ballot in envelope and deposit in

The list of polling places is as follows: POLLING PLACES. First Precinct—Branting's store, corner Fourth East and Seventh South.
Second Precinct—Metropolitan hotel, corner Third South and West Temple,

Third Precinct—Relief society hall, First North, between First and Second West streets.

Fourth Precinct—Longfellow school, corner First and J streets.

Fifth Precinct—Y. M. C. A. building, corner State and First South streets.

The polls will be open at 7 o'clock a. m. and will close at 7 o'clock p. m.

MOSCOW RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Government Has Ordered Significant Precautions Taken.

cant Precautions Taken.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The government, in consequence of a partial strike on the Moscow rallway, which is spreading, has ordered significant precautions by the railway. Military trains are to be kept in readiness at all the principal junctions and the military train guards are being reinforced at many points. A big reserve of rails is kept ready. At Penza there is a military train equipped with repairing material. This train also carries machine guns and toops.

WHOLESALE MURDERER, DR. HAUGH ELECTROCUTED. INTERNATIONAL

Columbus, O., April 19.-Dr. Oliver Crook Haugh of Dayton, O., convicted of the murder of his father, mother and brother on the night of Nov. 4, 1905. was electrocuted in the annex at the at the Ohio penitentiary a few minutes after midnight.

break in the machinery at the Columbus public service plant threw the big prison into temporary darkness. The break did not interfere with the elec trocution in any way, however, as the current for that purpose is supplied by

During the early part of the night a

the prison dynamo. Haugh manifested an apparent indifference to his fate until the last. All visitors were excluded from the annex at the pentientiary today, and Haugh has seen no one outside of the prison officials, except Father Kelly, his spir-

Dr. Haugh has never admitted the crime for which he was sentenced to death. He has never discussed it, so his

death. He has never discussed it, so his attendants say, since he entered the annex. He is reported, however, to have protested his innocence.

The murder of his parents and brother occurred in Dayton on the night of Nov. 4, 1965. The house in which the Haughs lived was burned, and a search of the ruins revealed the bodies of the elder Haugh, his wife and a son. All circumstances indicated that the family had been murdered and the house burned to conceal the crime. burned to conceal the crime. burned to conceal the crime.

Dr. Haugh declared he had barely escaped from the house with his life and though he denied that he had committed any crime, suspleion pointed toward him, and after his arrest a strong circumstantial case was made. His defense was insanity, but he was legally declared to be sane. It was househouse that he was all the sane was not because the sane was all the sane wa legally declared to be same. It was brought out, however, that he was addicted to the use of a drug known as hyoscine-hydro-brot. Later attempts were made to connect him with the murder of several women at Cincinnati who were mysteriously strangled. He was also said to be involved with a Mary Twohe, who died under suspicious circumstances at Lorain O cious circumstances at Lorain, O., and with a Mrs. Annie Pat-terson, who died mysteriously at Chi-cago. Haugh was married and his wife,

now divorced, and two children are living in Dayton ing in Dayton.

Haugh walked to the death chair unassisted. When asked if he had anything to say he simply shook his head. Only one shock was administered, the current of 1,700 volts being gradually reduced to 350. The current was turned on at 12:04, and Haugh was pronounced dead at 12:10. dead at 12:10.

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY NATIVES OF ULULTHI DROWNED.

Berlin, April 19.—Colonial Director Dernburg informed the budget committee of the reichsiag today that a cable message had been received from the governor of the island of Yap announcing that a disastrous typhoon swept over the Caroline island on Good Friday, March 29, and that 290 of the 500 natives of the Ululhi group were drowned, that the coccanut trees were destroyed and that famine threatened the surviving natives. The steamer Planet of the Germany navy, which has been engaged in geodetic work, and the steamer Germania of the Jaluit company, proceeded to the Ululthi islands, taking food and help: It was proposed to bring as many of the suffering natives as possible to the Pelew and Ladrone islands. Berlin, April 19.-Colonial Director Dern

GASOLINE EXPLODES. CAUSING \$225,000 FIRE.

St. Louis. April 19.—An explosion of gascline caused a fire in the garage of the Mississippi Valley Automobile company today at Vandeventer and Olive streats, that extended across the street to the Central Automobile exchange garage, destroyed both buildings and about 100 automobiles, entailing a loss estimated at \$225.00.

The fire was spectacular. The explosion of a tank of gasoline threw the burning figured in every direction and ignited the Mississippi garage so quickly that it was a roaring furnace before the firemen could reach the scene. A series of explesions followed, and every window in the neithgborhood was broken. People in the neithgborhood was broken. People in the immediate vicinity fled from their houses as it was rumored that hundreds of gallons of gasoline were stored in the garage and would explode. Several homes were damaged by the fire. It is reported that an employe of the Mississippi garage was burned to death but this has not been confirmed.

LAW SOCIETY

Meets in Washington in First Annual Session to Discuss Many Important Subjects.

CONTRABAND OF WAR TRADE.

Is it Unneutral and Should it be Prohibited?-Transference of All Prize Cases to International Court.

Washington, April 19 .- The American Society of International Law met in this city today in its first annual session. After the address of welcome, which was responded to by Secy. of State Root, president of the association, the morning session was devoted to papers and a general discussion of these topics:

"Would immunity from capture during war of non-offending private property upon the high seas be in the interest of civilization?" and "Is the trade in contraband of war unneutral and should it be prohibited by international

and municipal law?"

The questions of transferrence from the municipal courts to an international court of all prize cases and as to whether the forcible collection of con-tract debts in the interest of international justice and peace, will be dis-cussed at the afternoon meeting.

The delegates were entertained at dinner last night by Charles Henry Butler. One hundred guests, prominent in Washington official, diplomatic and were present to meet the

visiting lawyers.

The opening session today was well attended. Secy. Root was the first speaker Judge Advocate General Davis ad-

dressed the meeting on the subject of the immunity of neutral property from seizure. He pointed out the difficulty that confronted England and America in restricting contraband trade he-cause of the practise of allowing the cause of the practice of anowing the greatest freedom of business occupation to the citizen, while the continental European powers, with their more highly contentrated and centralized systems, could easily impose restrictions on the commercial activity of their subjects.

their subjects.

He said the abelition of the distinction of contraband of war would not bring to neutral trade the relief from war hoped for, so long as the right of blockade continued to exist along with the right of maritime search and cap-ture. It would, however, restrict the maritime area in which searches and captures are made, but without any diminution of the rigor with which they

Gen. Davis said that England, owing to her insular situation, was the one state which might be really effective-

"The beneficient operation of the dec-laration of Paris has done much to mit-igate the rigor of the rights of maritime search and capture, and the practise of belligerents in refraining from exercisbeligerents in refraining from exercising their rights in localities distant
from the theater of the beligerent's
activity has done still more to bring
into being such immunity from capture
and annoyance as is now enjoyed by
neutral commerce in time of war. It
is in this direction that we must seek
for the immunity of neutral commerce
from the beligerent interference in
time of war."